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For Sale.

Hongkong Signals.

Principal House Flags.

Printed in Colors.

ICE REDUCED.

From 88 to 85.

TREATY PORTS.

OF

na and Japan.

A GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

TEO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

A GUIDE BOOK & YADE ME

FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,

RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

With 22 MAPS AND PLANS.

by

MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S.

DENNIS, LATE H. M. C. S.

L.A.S. KING, LATE R. M. A.

AND N. T. DENNIS & Co.

HONGKONG: C. A. SAINT (late A.

Shortridge & Co.)

ice, 45, leather hand bound.

This work includes detailed

maps of the ports of

TEO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

and a full description of

the trade and commerce

of each port, compiled

from the latest returns,

accompanied by a full

description of the

various customs and

regulations of each

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POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
 For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—
 Per "**HINDOSTAN**" on Tuesday, the
 14th Instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For S'PORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—
 Per "**CLAN ALPINE**" on Tuesday,
 the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

Nagasaki, Japan, Managers
May 21-79

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS
IS published in London for the P. & O.
Co.'s and French Mails, and contains
Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and
Foreign News.
Special Correspondents' Letters from
Germany, Holland, &c.
Leading Articles on the principal inter-
ests of China.
Digest of Home Opinions on Chinese Subjects.

List of Passengers, by the current and
 preceding Mails.
 Naval and Military News.
 Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
 Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.
 Market Reports, Shipping News, Freight,
 Exchanges, &c. from London and
 the Continent, New York, &c.
 Statistics of Imports and Exports.
 Supplement.
 Statement of each Ship's Cargo for
 China and Japan, and by the P. and
 O. Mails.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$12 per Annum. With
Export Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies,
50 cents.

MORRIS & Co.,
Agents, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

LATEST SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
Sant. 8. Isabella. Pidal. Balt. 1869.

519, McRea, London, April 29, General.—
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.
Sept. 8, *Piger*, N. G. ship, 646, Ode,
Yokohama, Aug. 4, General.—SIEMSEN &
Co.
Sept. 8, *Telegraph*, Siamese barque, 302,
Bontal, put back, Aug. 21, General.—
Chimeso.
Sept. 8, *Oliver Cromwell*, Brit. ship, 1112,
Hawood, Cardiff, May 16, 1825 tons Coal.
—CARLOWITZ & Co.
Sept. 9, *Clumene*, British ship, 745, Mo-

gan, Newcastle, N. S. W., July 23, 1000
tons Coal.—Order.
Sept. 9, *Manila*, Span. steamer, 610,
Julian Roldan; Manila, Sept. 4, General.—
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Sept. 9, *Rona*, from Canton.

CLEARED.
Invincible, for Whampoa.
Nightingale, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Manila*, Capt. and Mrs. Burf; infant and servant, Messrs W. Landstein, H. Cohen, F. Tuton, T. J. Tuton, J. M. Fort, J. Lloren, F. Fahlborg, E. Jimenez, H. A. MacLean, M. Vidal, G. San Juan, Ant. del Rio, Saer, Barroso, J. Gregory, J. H. Adams, J. Marty, Elias, Schom, 1 second class, 3 Europeans and 5 Chinese deck.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *Chimene*, Capt. Morzan

from Newcastle, N.S.W., reports fine weather and light variable winds; crossed the Equator on 11th Aug., in long. 167.16 E.; thence fine weather and light Southerly winds until 7th inst., when had strong gales from N. At 10 a.m. heavy squall from N.E., and heavy cross sea till 4 p.m., when wind veered to S.S.E. and blew heavily, moderating on 8th inst.; fine breeze till arrival in port, on 9th Sept. 46 days out.

The British ship *Oliver Cromwell*, Capt. Hawood, from Cardiff, reports fine weather; crossed the Equator on 18th June, in long. 28.21 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 12th July, in lat. 38.1 S.; made St. Paul's Island 4th August, Java head, on 19th August; passed Anjer on 20th August. Up China Sea had squally weather and strong S. W. and S. E. wind until 7th instant; anchored on the lee side of Lintin; on 8th inst. came to anchor off Green Island; 113 days out.

The Siamese barque *Telegraph*, Captain Bontal; left this port on 21st August for Bangkok, with general cargo. On 26th instant, experienced a heavy Typhoon, which carried away the three topmasts and yards; she likewise lost her sails and jib-boom, while considerable damage was done to her rigging. She put back to this port on the 27th, for repairs.

and during the first part of the passage had light south-easterly winds and fair weather. On the 7th, 2 p.m., a heavy gale from the N.E. set in, with a cross sea; at midnight, a perfect hurricane was blowing from the E., causing the vessel to labour so heavily that one of her trunks of the air-pumps and some pipes gave way, disabling the engine completely. At 1 o'clock a.m., 8th inst., a tremendous squall struck the vessel and carried away the mizen, main and fore-top-sails: in trying to wear the ship, the

minders of the sail, the vessel thereby becoming quite unmanageable; howe the steamer to with 80 fathoms of chain on starboard anchor, paid out to windward; at 4 a.m., sighted the leeward Great Lema Island; let go the port anchor and paid both chains out to the latter end—the vessel labouring heavily and shipping large quantities of water. On the 6th, at 7 a.m., sent a boat to Hongkong to procure assistance, which arrived this morning, in the tug-steamers *Fams*, which towed the vessel

to the anchorage of Hongkong. By the shifting of the wind, the Captain thinks that a heavy gale or typhoon must have been blowing to the southward; the lowest barometer noted was 29.45.

100

26 bales Medicine.
763 bags Sugar.
163 cases Tobacco.
87 packages Sundries.

Summary of Imports and Exports passed
at the Canton River Steamer Office during
the week ended 4th September.

Imported per *Kiu Kiang* and *Kinshan*,
from Hongkong:—

390 bales Bengal Cotton.
308 bales Bombar Cotton.

122 tons (460 piculs) Cassia.
26 cases Glass Bangles.
13 boxes Glass Beads.
33 cases Paper.
85 cases Rhubarb.
20 boxes Preserves.
18 packages Trunks.
67 packages Chinaware.
593 piculs Sugar.
35 tons Tea.
279 packages and parcels Sundries.

2847 packages Merchandize.

The following is in addition to the Cargo of the *Game Cock*, already reported :-
(Shipped at Hongkong for Re-exportation.)

78 packages Merchandize.
3 packages Personal Effects.
3894 packages Tea.
301 bales Straw Braid.
20 boxes Vermilion.

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| COTTON.—BOMBAY, ... | 18 | a 23½ |
| Calcutta, ... | 17 | a 23 |
| Exchange. | | |
| Bank, 6 months' sight, ... | 45½ | |
| Credita, 6 | 46½ | |
| On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. | 226 | a 23½ |
| „ Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. | 226 | a 23½ |
| „ Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. | 75½ | |
| Bar Silver, 17 dwts. E., ... | 7 | |
| Gycee, ... | 4½ | a 5½ |
| Mexicans, ... | 4½ | a 5½ |

POLLOCKA, 9th September, 1869.

*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.*

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| THERMOMETER— | 9 A.M., Dry, | 82 |
| Do. | Wet, | 77 |
| Do. | 4 P.M., Dry, | 83 |
| Do. | Wet, | 74 |
| Self-registered Maximum, | | 85 |
| Do. | Min. over night, | 77 |
| BAROMETER,— | 9 A.M., | 30.140 |
| Do. | 4 P.M., | 30.099 |

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OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

WILL CLOSE.

GAPORE, PENANG AND CAL-
CUTTA, on Tuesday, the
14th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

RE, PENANG & CALCUTTA -
CLARK, ALPINE, on Tuesday,
14th instant, at 3 p.m.

TOW, AMOY & POOCHOW -
ON SUNDAY, the 13th
instant, at 7.30 a.m., instead
of the time previously notified.

UNDER DESPATCH -
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta,
on Tuesday, the 14th inst.
at 4 p.m.

Angkok, Penang and Calcutta,
on Sunday, the 13th inst.,
at daylight.

CARGOES -
Canton Customs Daily Returns,
for Freight, cleared for Kin-
kong, on Tuesday, the 14th
inst., at 4 p.m.

Import and Export passed
River Steamer Office during
the 4th September.

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MARRIAGE.

On the 9th day of September instant, at
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the
Reverend Canon Beach, ALFRED GOSNOL
MARRIAGE, to SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of
D. R. Caldwell, Esq., of Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1869.

We learn on good authority that H. R.
H. the Duke of Edinburgh has expressed
his intention of proceeding direct from
Japan to Hongkong. It is therefore
probable that he will arrive here at latest
by the 1st of October. The reason which
rumour assigns for this decision is the
refusal of the Chinese authorities to
receive H. R. H. officially at Peking has
induced him to forego a visit to any part
of North China. Whatever the cause
however, the fact that he may be expect-
ed much earlier than anticipated remains.
We believe that an official programme
or memorandum regarding the visit will
be issued almost immediately.

Tax Report of the Delegates of the
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, on the
Trade of the Upper Yangtze is probably
the most important contribution to our
knowledge of Central China which has
yet appeared. Full as it is, there seems
to be a general regret felt that the
delegates did not make more of their sub-
ject. Their Report proper extending only
to 51 foolscap pages and the entire
volume numbering less than 90. We
think it right to mention this, as it shows
that a wider and more general interest is
felt in the results of their labours than
was probably anticipated. Our business
men however, not with what they might
have done but with what they have done,
and we turn to the record with much
interest, fully endorsing the general ver-
dict of our contemporaries as to its
value.

It is divided by the compilers into
four parts: the Narrative of Proceed-
ings, Report, Appendices, and Report of
Naval Surveyors. Upon the present
occasion we must rather content our-
selves with indicating what the expedi-
tion accomplished, and the nature of the
information it puts before the public,
than attempt to draw inferences or con-
clusions as to the questions upon which
the report bears. The narrative of pro-
ceedings details the start of the Expedi-
tion, its arrival at Hankow and progress
to Yochow, with the facts of which the
public are already familiar through the
columns of the daily journals. It was
not until the party reached the Upper
Yangtze that their proceedings were
lost sight of, and the report gives us
additional information. When the *Sala-*
ma took the ground at Shi Show, 243
miles above Hankow, the party proceed-
ed in the *Opium* with the *Faust* (a
small steamer kindly placed at the dis-
posal of the expedition by Messrs Jardine,
Matheson & Co.) lashed alongside; they
reached Sha-shi and thence went on to
I-chang without accident, and from this
point the information given is new.

It was found impossible to take the
Opium more than three miles beyond
this city, and even the *Faust* only suc-
ceeded in getting 12 miles beyond here.
The party were therefore compelled to
take to a native boat. The naval mem-
bers went as far as Kwei-fo and then re-
turned, the remainder proceeding onwards
to Chungking. The surveyors were un-
animously of opinion that "the difficul-
ties of navigation between I-chang and
Kwei-fo were such that foreign steam
vessels were not likely to make use of
that part of the river for many years to
come." The question of how far inland
navigation should be demanded is there-
fore definitely settled for a time by the
natural difficulties of the route. At
Chungking, the farthest point of the
journey (which the party reached on 12th
May), the natives are reported as civil
and non-obstructive, though of course the
usual difficulties of getting information
from the Chinese were experienced.

We are glad to notice the cordial
acknowledgments tendered to Messrs
Swinhoe, Kingmill, Dick, Stronach, and
Messrs Russell & Co. Admiral Keppel
(as well as those under his command)
appears to have strenuously exerted
himself to aid the expedition in every
possible way, and much of the success
achieved is due to his and their exertions.

The "Report" naturally follows the
order of route, and so we find that taking
Hankow as a starting point - the state of
its trade, its intercourse with Hoonan,
Kweichow, Honan, Shensi, and Shansi -
the next in order is Sha-shi, and so on to
I-chang and Chungking. We cannot
however, here stop to remark upon the
many novel and interesting facts noted.

The next section is devoted to the Trade
of Szechuen and its products - a most
valuable chapter, followed by some con-
siderations on the hindrances to trade,
Hoonan and the Tungting lake, and
Kweichow and the Poyang lake (accom-
panied by a clear and useful map), with
a few remarks on Woohoo and Tating
lying this portion of the Report to a close.
The final section is devoted to "the con-
ditions of Commercial progress in China"
- a chapter, which, if correct in all its
details, is in itself worth the gravest at-
tention of every merchant in China, apart
from the other information contained in
the volume. There is matter enough here
for half a dozen articles, and Messrs
Miche and Francis deserved much credit
for this portion of their labours. The
same may be said of the appendix, which

contains much suggestive information.
The memorandum of the Commercial
capabilities of Ta-tung and Wahu by Mr.
J. M. Canby will probably afford novel
information to most readers regarding
those places. Meteorological tables, a
map of the Upper Yangtze, very clearly
and neatly got up (each report contain-
ing a photograph of the original), and
Lieut. Dawson's memorandum on the
navigation, complete one of the most
interesting documents given to the pub-
lic of late years. We could heartily wish
that it contained more extended and
exhaustive notices; but we are none the
less inclined to congratulate Messrs
Miche and Francis on having had the
opportunity of giving us so much. We
shall again return to it.

The extract which we publish below
emphasizes the fact that the importa-
tion of opium labour into the Southern
States of the Union is regarded by the
American Government as a question
of prominent importance. The Federal
Government is, however, pledged by its
action during the last few years to resist
all attempts at the introduction of bonded
labourers - as distinct from voluntarily
emigrants. The opium trade, as it
flourished at Macao in reality, the
creation of American citizens, who
first organized and conducted the trade
in these waters, and monopolized it for
nearly a dozen years. During this time
some of the worst atrocities of the trade
were perpetrated by Americans, but this
did not operate as a bar to their afterwards
holding Consular appointments in China
under the U. S. Government. This
system came to an end in 1860, owing to
the resolute action taken by the Chinese
authorities at Canton, with the support
of the British and French civil and mil-
itary authorities, when eight hundred
kidnapped coolies were rescued from
four United States vessels at Whampoa,
or rather from Macao, whither they had
been surreptitiously carried in an Ameri-
can steamer after an embargo had been
laid upon the vessels themselves. De-
spite the opposition of the American and
Portuguese authorities these coolies were
reclaimed and eventually given up, as
may be read in the Blue Book on Emi-
gration published in 1860. The scan-
dals brought to light on this occasion led
to the passing of the Act of Congress of
1862, since which period the United
States have been very virtuous on the
subject of the opium trade. In this con-
nection we may mention an incident
connected with Mr. Burlingame's minis-
trations at Peking, for the authenticity
of which we can vouch. That honour-
able gentleman, we have lately learned,
vigorously though quietly "backed up"
the Chinese Government in their refusal
to negotiate a modification of the unfor-
tunate Emigration Convention of 1866,
and claimed for his own Government a
special degree of credit in connection
with latter of the opium trade; in proof
of which His Excellency appealed to the
assistances given to the Chinese authori-
ties at Canton in 1860 in recovering
several hundreds of kidnapped coolies.
His Excellency did not mention that the
surrender of these men, who were kept
in duration by Americans on board Ameri-
can vessels, was almost forcibly resisted
by the American officials.

THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT ON THE
COOLIE QUESTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt
of a letter from the Collector of the Cu-
stoms at New Orleans, covering a communi-
cation from Mr. McCreery, relative to im-
porting coolies into this country, and asking
instructions. He replies that Mr. McCreery
mistakes in stating that the Act of 1862
prohibiting American citizens from engag-
ing in the opium trade has been abrogated.
On the 10th of January, 1867, resolutions
were passed unanimously by both Houses
of Congress expressing the abhorrence of
the people of the United States for the
coolie trade. In conformity with this res-
olution, Secretary McCulloch addressed the
Collector of New Orleans a letter on the
19th of August, 1867, of which a copy is
enclosed. Additional article No. 5 to the
treaty between the United States and the
Chinese Empire, which now awaits the
action of the Senate, reprobates any other
than voluntary emigration, and agrees to
make it a penal offence to take Chinese
subjects from China without their free con-
sent. The Department of State, by a cir-
cular dated the 17th of January, 1867,
addressed to the Ministers and Consuls of
the United States, directs the Consuls of
every port where coolies may embark to be
required to certify, after full examination,
that such embarkation has not been pro-
moted by fraud, but voluntarily. It requires
such Ministers and Consuls to use all the
authority, power and influence at their
command towards preventing and discour-
aging the carrying on of the traffic referred
to in any way. Such being the facts of the
case, the Collector is authorized and direct-
ed to use all vigilance for the suppression
of this, as the Secretary says, new modifi-
cation of the slave trade. (San Francisco
Bulletin, July 26.)

LOCAL.

It may be well to caution illuminators that
with some Insurance Companies it is neces-
sary to obtain permission to illuminate.
So at least we are informed, and the hint
may save eventual disputes.

We understand that the small paragraph
which appeared in the *China Mail* a day or
two ago, about the arrival in Hongkong of
an Annamite agent, has created some sen-
sation in Mexico, where it has revived the
memory of the act of piracy and murder
which has not yet been punished. Justice
seems to halt in the Holy City as much as
in other cities that have a less sacred rep-
utation, but it will overtake crime even there
perhaps by and by.

The following paragraph appears in the
Canton Examiner of August 21: "Immedi-
ately on the appointment of Mr. Rennie
as Auditor General here, we heard that Mr.
J. F. Dickson had applied for the vacant

Auditor Generalship of Hongkong. We
have no doubt that almost all the members
of the Service wish him success in his ap-
plication, but we imagine few will go so far
as to desire that he may follow in the foot-
steps of his predecessor at Hongkong
Ceylon-wards."

THE TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON.
W. T. MERRICK.

The following letter from W. T. Merrick,
Esq., late Acting Governor of this Colony,
has been received in acknowledgment of the
Silver Trench which he last year by the
Chinese residents here. The original has
been handed to Mr. Kwok Achong, and a
Chinese version will be sent to the Testi-
monial Committee and printed in the
Chinese local papers.

"To KWOK ACHONG and OTHERS. "Scrip-
tural Tripod." In silver, which you have
sent me in acknowledgment of such service,
as I, during a period of 23 years and for a
considerable time in Supreme Office, have
been able to render to the Colony of Hong-
kong.

I take the opportunity of the first out-
going mail to thank you for the flattering
gift.

The compliment you pay me is the higher
in that it is elicited solely by my public
conduct, and not as in another instance,
equally appreciated by me - by feelings
founded on intimate daily intercourse, in
addition to such recognition as had been for-
mally given by my official career.

For although I have knowledge of some of
the subscribers to this Testimonial, my per-
sonal acquaintance with them is but slight,
and this exposition of the view they take of
my public career will be sent to the Testi-
monial Committee and printed in the
Chinese local papers.

In the valuable address which you and
the general Chinese community presented
to me on my leaving the shores of the
Colony in May 1867, you used these words:
that "under my rule affairs had been unex-
pectedly administered and completed." Now
this was an expression that I specially
valued, for though I do not here reproduce
the sentence in full (as conveying far more
than I can possibly have deserved) the en-
comium conveyed in these words is most
gratifying to me.

I watched the progress of your wonderful
Colony from its commencement; I labored
to promote it, and sacrificed even health to
this object; I need not say that on prin-
ciple I never held any personal or pecuniary
interest in it, as this would have clashed
with my public duty but I rejoiced to
take part in its success, and I kindly words
and kindly deeds repay the devotion of
my best years given to the prosperity
of Hongkong; you have gone far
towards compensating me now.

I wish much that people in this country
knew more of Hongkong - of what it was
and what it is - of its small beginning, and
of the rank to which it is now entitled
among Colonies; in which case they would
appreciate more its importance to civiliza-
tion, and would understand better the labor
that has been for a quarter of a century
expended on it; but I repeat what I said to
the general community of the Island on
quitting it, that I Hongkong will continue
to advance, and I take this occasion to
add my hope that your prosperity may
advance with it.

With every good wish then for the wel-
fare, social and commercial, of one and all
of you, I again acknowledge your magnifi-
cent present, and subscribe myself,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
W. T. MERRICK.

The Hawthornes, Barley, Berks,
19th July 1869.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench.

Mr. M. W. Blackwood, lately implem-
ent of this Colony, appeared to answer a
summons at the instance of two chair-coolies,
in that he had assaulted them and torn the
jacket of one of them. Defendant was
however, discharged, as the complainants
did not appear against him.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.
(Before Hon. J. O. WITTIE.)
Sept. 9, 1869.

Woo Choy v. Wong Poo Yee, \$139.93. -
This was an action to recover the above-
named sum for provisions supplied to a
head-coolie named Tai Hing. It appeared
that the defendant entered into a sub-
contract with this Tai Hing, to supply the
labor for a portion of the Reclamation
at West Point for a sum of \$780; and as
the sub-contractor was desirous of obtain-
ing provisions for his workmen, defendant
accompanied the head-coolie to plaintiff's
shop, asked plaintiff to supply Tai Hing
with provisions, and keep a note of the
same in a pass-book, and he (the defendant)
would pay for the same. Plaintiff put the
case in this way; and the statement was so
far corroborated by Tai Hing himself, who
was put into the box. Plaintiff made it
clearly understood that he would not have
given credit for so large a sum to Tai Hing;
he trusted the defendant.

His Honor observed that he was not
satisfied as to whether this was a guarantee
of not.

Mr. Caldwell (who appeared for the plain-
tiff) repeatedly submitted, upon the evi-
dence, that it was not a guarantee, because
the defendant promised to pay without any
conditions whatever. The defendant said "I
will pay for the goods," not that he would
pay if the head-coolie failed to pay, and it
was evident that it was regarded as an
agreement to pay for the provisions as part
of the sub-contract money.

Defendant admitted a balance of only
\$16.94, and produced a pass-book out-
side of which he would not look, and for
any goods not entered in which he would
not hold himself liable. He denied all
about the agreement, and the defendant said
Mr. Caldwell stated that defendant had
promised to pay the amount claimed, after
he had obtained payment for the contract
entered into with Mr. Medlen; and that he
besides the evidence of the promise to pay,
at the time when the agreement was made,
established the plaintiff's case.

His Honor remarked that he would defer
judgment, and consider the question of
guarantee.

Tang Aing v. G. Dubost, \$34.00, for
tailoring done. - Defendant denied the
bill as an overcharge; and as His Honor
agreed with the defendant, judgment was
given for \$25.

K. Yuen, and others v. Leong Achong,
\$390.95, for provisions supplied. - Defend-
ant is head-coolie to Mr. Macdonald West
Point, and supplies all the other coolies
with rice, &c., which he gets from the
shop of the plaintiff. Mr. Rolter appeared
for the plaintiff, and the accountant
(who is managing partner) proved the
debt from the books of the shop.

Defendant pleaded that he was afraid to
pay these men, because he understood the
head-partner was away, and he might have
to pay again after the head-partner return-
ed.

His Honor secured the Defendant that it
was all right; that he would obtain a
receipt; and if any one asked him to pay
twice, he could come again to Court. Judg-
ment was given for amount claimed.

Sayle and others v. H. L. Mather, \$54,
for goods supplied. - Defendant admitted
the debt, and promised to pay on Oct. 2d.
Judgment was given for plaintiff.

Chong Ahn v. Pow Aye, \$200.40,
for unloading goods from a ship in the Har-
bor. - This case was fixed for to-morrow,
as it would be somewhat lengthy one. Messrs
Hazelard and Caldwell are engaged.

Wong Apat v. Tang Chee Sun, \$33,
money lent. - This case was a somewhat
lengthy one, and the plaintiff (an aged
Chinese) together with several other
witnesses, displayed an unusual amount of
false swearing regarding a promissory-note
alleged to have been signed by defendant.

His Honor sharply reprimanded the old
boatman, cautioned her against coming
into Court again to pervert the course of
justice, said he was almost resolved upon
sending her to Gaol, and gave judgment
for the defendant.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK AND
TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

The following letter appears in the *North
China Herald*:-

Sir, - In a second letter on the "Politi-
cal Situation in China," which appeared
in your valuable journal for July 24th, Mr.
Robertson remarks: "Sir Rutherford Al-
cock, one of the justest and most consid-
erate friends of the Chinese, has given us the
most emphatic testimony on the subject
of the progressive policy of China) in a
letter to Mr. Medhurst, dated March 12th,
1869, [in answer to a memorial from Dr.
Macgowan, urging on the Chinese Govern-
ment the adoption of telegraphs.] He says
- 'You may inform Dr. Macgowan, that
there is no argument in favour of telegraphs
referred to in his letter, which has not been
repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the
attention of the Ministers of the Tung-li
Yamen; and no objection to it on the
part of the Chinese, that has not been met
in the way he could indicate, by my col-
leagues and myself.'"

On the 13th November ult., Sir Ru-
therford had a demonstrative interview, at
the Tung-li Yamen, with Prince Kung, at
which he delivered to the Board in ques-
tion a kind of verbal ultimatum, relative
to the revision of the treaty of Tientsin,
and the leading points of which had been
communicated to the Board in writing. I
have a copy of the English original of this
document, signed "Rutherford Alcock,"
before me. It is entitled "Heads of a
communication made to the Yamen on No-
vember 13th, 1868," and prefaced by the in-
troduction, remark, "If the British Minister
has asked for this interview to assure him-
self that the Prince and Ministers of the
Foreign Board clearly comprehend the pre-
sent position of affairs, as regards the pro-
posed measures for the better execution of
the treaty, and the approaching period for
a revision." The 16th of those "heads,"
of which there are eighteen in all, reads
thus: - "Finally, it will remain for the
British Minister to show that, so far from
any undue pressure having been resorted
to, a whole year has been devoted to the
patient consideration of the whole subject.
So far from any demands for sudden and
great changes, before the Government or
country could be prepared, having been
made, many, which might be desired, have
been altogether ignored, because they were
of the character, such as railroads and
gradually, a beginning might obviously be
made, and as an experiment which would
entail no serious prejudice to any national

interests." Dr. Macgowan will probably form
an opinion of his own as to Sir Ruther-
ford's peculiar method of "sincerely press-
ing every argument in favour of telegraphs,"
referred to in his memorial, upon the
attention of the Ministers of the Tung-li
Yamen.

Sir Rutherford however states that this
pressure has been "repeatedly" exercised,
and that "every objection to Dr. Macgowan's
arguments, on the part of the Chinese,
has been met in the way he would indicate
by his colleagues and himself." I presume
His Excellency alludes to the joint inter-
view which he and the late American
Minister had with the members of the
Tung-li Yamen, a week subsequently to the
one just referred to, viz., on the 16th
November, 1868. The arguments on that
occasion submitted to the Chinese Board by
the Hon. Mr. Ross Browne, and supported
by Sir Rutherford, were by the American
Minister reduced to writing, and in this form
of the same month. The document has
subsequently been made public, and repro-
duced in your journal of the 29th July.

It bears little more evidence of joint
"earnest pressure," as regards the intro-
duction of railways, than do Sir Ruther-
ford's "eighteen heads." The Hon. Mr.
Ross Browne appears almost as timid and
conscientious upon this point, as the British
Minister had been a week or two earlier.
"It could not be expected, much less de-
sired, by a friendly power, that sudden and
extraordinary changes should be made,"
and considers that "even a railway from
the coal mines, in the vicinity of Peking,
to the city walls, or to the river, would
be a reasonable beginning." Telegraphs are
not even specially mentioned; and con-
sequently no objections, on the part of
the Chinese, to Dr. Macgowan's arguments
in support of telegraphs, are met. It is
only in the concluding paragraph of his
letter, that the late American Minister
states: "It is manifest to my mind that
[among other improvements] the gradual
establishment of telegraphs and rail-
road systems are essential measures of
modern intercourse," significantly adding:
"and that some earnest of beginning,
without unnecessary delay, would avert
much future misunderstanding. Modern
nations, under the general impulse, move
rapidly, and will not be likely to leave
the work of the present generation to posterity."

But this was the personal language of the
British Minister; not that of Sir Ruther-
ford Alcock. I am unaware that the British
Minister has ever resorted to a less
considerate pressure upon the Chinese Gov-
ernment in favor of telegraphs, than that
expressed by him, under the 16th head of his
"ultimatum," on the 9th November, 1868.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN VON GUMPFACH.
Peking, August 12th, 1869.

* * It does not at all follow that, because
Baron von Gumpach is unaware of the fact, H.
B. M. Minister may not have repeatedly urged
on the Foreign Board, the advantages of tele-
graphs and railways, conversationally, and as
an opportunity offered. It is probable the
"quoted" referred simply to the treaty, and
meant that the insertion in the treaty of a pledge
to introduce these improvements, had not been
pressed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(July 22nd.) - Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked
the Under-Secretary for India "whether it
was true that, in consequence of the im-
perial Chinese proclamation forbidding the
cultivation of the poppy in China, it had
been determined to increase the production
of opium in the Bengal Presidency?"

Mr. Grant Duff said it had been deter-
mined to increase the production of opium in
the Bengal Presidency, but that determina-
tion was in no way connected with the
Chinese proclamation to which his hon-
orable friend alluded. The Government of India,
some time ago proposed to increase the
growth of the poppy in Bengal with a view
to obtaining a reserve of 10,000 chests of
opium, and to offering for sale a fixed
quantity of 45,000 chests in each year, ex-
clusive of the opium sold to the retail
traders. The object of the Government of
India in proposing this was to steady prices,
and to mitigate some, at least, of the un-
certainities so embarrassing to the Indian
financier which arose from fluctuations in
the opium market. This proposal of the
Government of India was sanctioned by
the Secretary of State in Council as far
back as March last.

Sir S. Northcote asked whether the corre-
spondence on the subject would be laid on
the table before the Indian Financial State-
ment was introduced?

Mr. Grant Duff made a gesture of assent.

(July 22

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CAYTE CIGARS and ONE-ROOF. Superior Manila CIGARS and ONE-ROOF in boxes of 200.

ZACHARIAE & CO.
Hongkong, August 18, 1889.

THE following Select and Fashionable
REPPINGS, have just been opened
out of the London, Liverpool, and
other ports, and are now on hand
at the **WOLFE DISCOUNT**, 27, 28, 29,
and 30, Market Street, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.
A few Bags of **MOCHA COFFEE**, @ 47
per bag of 25 lb.

Apply to **G. DUBOST & Co.**
Hongkong, August 11, 1889.

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A few Bags of **MOCHA COFFEE**, @ 47
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Hongkong, August 11, 1889.

Houses and Lands.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HAT (No. 17) **Caine**
Road, consisting of DWELLING
HOUSE, with Out houses and Stabling
for 4 Horses attached, lately occupied by
the Hon. W. H. BARNES.
The House has been recently redecorated
and is in thorough repair.
Apply to **JOHN GERRARD.**
Hongkong, August 10, 1889.

TO LET.
ONE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished,
situated on a First Story, Wyndham
Street, near to the American Consulate,
having a Verandah and all the view of the
Harbour.
Apply to "A. X." care of the Office of
this paper.
Hongkong, August 3, 1889.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
HE Upper and Lower part of the
HOUSE on Pender's Wharf, lately
occupied by **THOS. HUNT & Co.**
Hongkong, July 16, 1889.

TO LET.
HOUSES in Moeque Terrace (Caine
Road), newly painted and in thero-
ugh repair. Water laid on.
Apply to **JOHN GERRARD.**
Hongkong, July 3, 1889.

TO BE LET.
WITH Possession from the 1st October.
The HOUSE AND OFFICE
No. 9, Gough Street, at present occupied
by Messrs KIRCHNER BOER & Co.
Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**
Hongkong, June 30, 1889.

TO LET.
HE HOUSE No. 6, West Terrace, Caine
Road, newly painted and coloured
throughout.
Apply to **THOS. W. BARRINGTON.**
Hongkong, June 19, 1889.

TO LET.
6 HOUSES in Seymour Terrace No. 2, 6,
9, 10, 11 and 12, each containing a
ROOMS with outhouses attached. Water
and Gas laid.
Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**
Hongkong, June 8, 1889.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong New GODOWNS, very
conveniently situated on Marine Lot
No. 68, between Messrs JOHN BURN & Co.'s
premises and Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1889.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
TWO Commodious Two-Storey Granite
GODOWNS, at Wandui, (adjoining
the Union Dock Company's Timber Yard)
on which property they STORAGE can be
had at moderate terms.
For particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1889.

TO LET.
ONE FLOOR of a house in Queen's
Road, well situated.
Apply to **ROB. S. WALKER & Co.**
Hongkong, March 23, 1889.

**CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR
STREET.**
A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAM-
bers are now vacant, and can be had
on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1889.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House
and Office, No. 4, Gough Street,
lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON &
Co.
Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**
Hongkong, October 14, 1888.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE
in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to **ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.**
Hongkong, October 5, 1888.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
Recently put in thorough repair, sit-
uated on the Rise of THE HILL,
Westward, and an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON.
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 19, 1888.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Coal, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gra-
nite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1886.

TO LET.
THE very conveniently situated HOUSE
No. 1, in Caine Road, commanding a
splendid view of the Harbour. It contains
eight Rooms, Stabling for two Ponies, and
the necessary Out-houses. Gas and Water
are laid on all over the house.
For Particulars, apply to
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1889.

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A New Jetty, in course of completion,
alongside of which Vessels drawing 18 feet
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Hongkong, June 24, 1889.

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Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

ix, September